

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

POMEROY, OHIO.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1851.
FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

Our Paper.—If the river does not break up within a week we fear we will not be able to issue a paper next week. The steamboats for the last week failed to arrive. On the first appearance of ice we telegraphed for paper, but were caught. If none appears, therefore, for the Holiday week, our readers will know the cause.

Kossuth's Speech.—In another column, contains, in a brief space, the best exposure of his objections to the question. Read it carefully and ponder it, the questions there discussed will, before six months, convulse this country as it has not been convulsed since its formation.

Those of our readers who do not like steamboat puffs are happily exempt this week.

The late severe weather, obstructing navigation and mails, makes newspaper columns very barren of interest.

CINCINNATI, HILLSBOROUGH AND PAKENBURGH RAILWAY.

Messrs. TRIMBLE AND FALLIS, Directors of the Hillsborough Railroad Company, accompanied by Mr. ELLWOOD MORRIS, their consulting Engineer, visited our town a few days since.

These gentlemen are exploring a route for the Baltimore Railroad, across Southern Ohio, and have found a favorable line from Bainbridge in Ross county, running near Waverly, Jackson, Vinon, Rutland, &c., and ascending the valley of Thomas' Fork, which runs parallel to the Ohio river, about two miles north of this place.

By this route the waters of Shade river are reached with great facility, while a good opportunity is afforded of striking Pomeroy by a short line, and thus accommodating the business of that remarkable throng of villages of which our town forms the business centre.

This great enterprise is pregnant with important results to the business interests of our town, and well deserves the earnest attention of our people.

This morning (Monday,) the river is closed with ice, the ground covered with snow, and the sleigh bells are jingling merrily through our streets. Winter in all its glory is upon us. We hope, however, that he will not tarry long with us.

MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

The meeting for the formation of a MECHANICS' LIBRARY will be held at the Academy Rooms, this evening (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock. Let everybody attend, punctually at the hour.

We ask the attention of the People of Pomeroy to the card of the Presbyterian Ladies' Sewing Society. They have a variety of useful and fancy articles for sale, together with good oysters, fat chickens, turkeys, and well seasoned pork, sweet-meats, &c., and very pretty, affable, and fascinating waiters—whose conversation will add much to the relish of the good things provided. We hope our citizens, particularly the sterner portion will, on that occasion, have their purses in their hands. Those of you who have never seen a live Editor will please attend, and be gratified with the sight, as there will be one present.

It is said E. S. EDWARDS, at the stone bridge, has the largest and cheapest stock of merchandise ever opened in Pomeroy. He has truly, a splendid lot of goods, and that they are cheap we know equally well, having had ample testimony by the favorable state of our finances after making purchases. The fact is, those who advertise always sell cheap.

CHOROT's second volume is now issued, and by calling two doors above the Telegraph office, the author will be accessible. We called a few days since, and must confess that we were surprised at the well appointed establishment over which he, with so much dignity presides. His work is sought after by every one. Just call and see the man who was nominated for an officer, but didn't run.

A horse ran away yesterday attached to a sleigh—he was finally brought up against a post, demolishing the cutter, and spilling the contents. No bones broken, but some badly scared.

The steamer Black Diamond with four Pittsburgh engines is now lying in the ice at Middleport.

We hear of merry makings in all directions the coming holidays. The people are determined to have a time of it—well, we are agreed.

The citizens of Cincinnati, notwithstanding the fear of some great town in Congress before their eyes have resolved to give a cordial welcome to Kossuth.

Jenny Lind, gives her last concert in America, at New York, January 12th.

Hon. JOHN WOODS, present Auditor of State, has been elected President of the Eaton and Fiqua Railroad Company.

B. B. HUNTER, Esq., member of the late Constitutional Convention from Ashland county, died at his residence at Ashland on Monday, the 8th inst.

The population of Chicago is now estimated at 40,000, including suburbs.

COHEN'S Horse is again on the track—having been fed on groceries for a few weeks, he is in prime order, and his owner thinks can distance any competitor on the course. Perhaps he can, but by calling, the matter can be definitely ascertained.

It is six years since the Ohio River has been frozen over at this place. But it is now 'tigh'.

Mr. RHOES requests us to say that the Ball advertised to come off at the West Columbia House on New Years Eve has been postponed.

The Managers of the "Grand Union Ball" request us to say that their entertainment will come off as published—that they have ample accommodation for all, and that the lovers of dancing will be able to say that the like has never been seen in this neck of woods. Of all which we being somewhat skilled in terpsichorean matters, do not entertain a doubt.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for January, is truly one of the most splendid specimens of Magazine publishing we ever saw. It is a double number, and is embellished with a lavish profusion perfectly astonishing. Graham has always been our favorite Magazine, and since Mr. GRAHAM has resumed the editorial control its history has been one of continued improvement. It opens the new year with increased patronage and additional excellence. The best of American writers contribute to its columns, and the coming volume will be enriched by an original novel by G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., the celebrated English novelist. Not the least pleasing feature is a continuation of Herbert's inimitable Sporting Sketches, which are alone worth the price of subscription. TERMS: \$3 per annum; two copies for \$5; or one copy of Graham and one copy of the Telegraph for \$3.50. Address Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia.

GODEY'S Book, for January, is before us, and it is enough to say that, as a Lady's Book, it is alone. Mr. GODEY has been over twenty years connected with this "Book," and it is but reasonable to suppose that his experience in that time has placed him at the head of his calling. The widely extended fame of this favorite work is the best evidence of its intrinsic merit. It promises that the succeeding issues shall surpass all predecessors; and Godey has a faculty of keeping promises that few possess. We know of no more welcome present to a young or young—pardon the word—lady, than a year's subscription to Godey. The terms are \$3 per annum; two copies for \$5; or Godey and the Telegraph for \$3.50.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for January, is also on our table. This publication is unique in its character,—being a journal of Art and Literature combined,—interspersed with the grave and gay, forming a medley of entertainment suited to all classes. JOHN SARTAIN, the eminent Artist, has assumed the editorial chair, from which we augur great improvement. There is a new feature in this Magazine—"Puck's Port Folio"—which adds greatly to its zest, and gives it an interest no other Magazine possesses. We are glad to know that its prospects are bright and promising. Terms, \$3 per annum; two copies for \$5; or Sartain and the Telegraph for \$3.50. Address JOHN SARTAIN, Philadelphia.

EXECUTIONS IN VIRGINIA.—The three slaves who were concerned in the late tragedy in Grayson county, Va., in which Bacon, the white abolitionist from Ohio figured, were executed on the 31st ult., in the presence of an immense concourse of people, who were greatly exasperated against Bacon. The Wytheville Republican says he will no doubt be a victim to lynch law if caught.

It is said that Kossuth, having been consigned to imprisonment for three years, for disobeying the edicts of the Austrian Government, he applied, at the end of one year, for the use of books. He was offered the choice of one, provided it was not of a political character. He asked for three.—The request was granted, and he selected the English Grammar, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, and Shakespeare. By attentive study of these three volumes, he mastered the English language before the term of his imprisonment expired.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—A letter from Santa Fe, dated 29th October, mentions the discovery of rich gold diggings on the head waters of the Gila. Much excitement was created and people from every direction were flocking forward. It is well known that very rich mines were extensively worked in those regions long years since and towns built up in their vicinity by the Mexican miners, who finally were massacred and driven away by the Indians.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—At the time we write, we have not sufficient information from Virginia to speak definitely of the result of the elections in that state. We have very slight hopes, if any, that Sumner is successful. Most of "Western Virginia" nobly performed their duty, but the Eastern part of the State we fear has "played the mischief." A despatch from Richmond, dated the 11th, says: "We have returns of the vote for Governor is 34 counties, which gave Gen. Taylor in 1848, 1,135 majority; they now give Johnson, Democrat, for Governor, 2,888 majority."

This looks rather discouraging, and we think defies a Summer.

VALUABLE PERIODICALS.

BLACKWOOD AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY.—The reader will find in another column the advertisement of these important periodicals. They are the critical organs of the literature of Europe. They aid the reader in his literary researches, and often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous and costly for the mass of readers. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain, and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW is the exponent of the Whig, or liberal party, of Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated freedom and the rights of the people. It is distinguished for its opposition to the ministry during the French and last American wars. The graphic delineations of those events, presented in its pages exhibit the truest portrait of those perituous times to be found, perhaps, in the language. Among its writers we may mention Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and Macaulay. The leaders of the Tory party find it too powerful to be resisted by ordinary means, established.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, when by to contrast, that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures. The two great parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonistic principles; and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain.

Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart, (its present editor,) Apperly, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahon, Dr. Millman, and that wonderful woman of science, Mrs. Somerville, with many others scarcely less celebrated.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the patronage of the ultra-liberals of the British House of Commons; among its writers figure Roebuck, Mill, Bowering, Professor Long, of the London University, Miss Martineau, it was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham. It is now the medium through which Cobden promulgates his free trade theories. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two being now combined in the Westminster, thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.

The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth Century, but it is not to be considered strictly a Theological Review, for topics of every kind calculated to occupy and interest the well cultivated mind are introduced. The lamented Dr. CHALMERS was the founder and principal Editor of this Review, and since his death has been ably conducted by his son-in-law Dr. Hanna.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

It is less exclusive in its character than the works already noticed; its contents may be considered under the general heads of classical literature, biographies, narratives historical and fictitious, poetry, critical analyses of new works, &c., &c. The high order of its disquisitions in the department of Greek and Roman archeology; while its range of elegant fiction may be said to discover a masterly power and skill, unsurpassed by any of its numerous contemporaries. Again, in its biographical department, and narratives of voyages and travels, no less than in its papers on subjects purely scientific, this admirable Periodical has ever displayed resources unquestionably superior to any similar work in the world. Although deeply Tory in politics, yet so winning is its rhetoric, and so consistently uniform is it in its anti-republican obliquity, that, however obnoxious its tenets, it is impossible for the reader to fail of being charmed by a perusal of its brilliant pages. The fact of this distinguished Magazine having for a series of years, maintained a circulation in Great Britain of about 40,000 copies—a prodigious and unequalled circulation for that country, where the price is \$7.50 a year, will alone settle the question of its pre-eminence merits.

It is at this time unusually attractive from the serial works of Bolwer and of other distinguished writers which grace its pages.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud preeminence among the literary productions of the world; and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference of the common weal. But a spirit of inquiry is rife, and ignorance is no longer a misfortune, but a fault.

For Terms, see Advertisement.

A HEAVY CRASH.—A produce dealer, named Darnell, at a little town in Franklin county, called Groveton, burst up within a few days, leaving the produce raisers and others in that region minus some \$70,000. Some of the thrifty farmers lose their all by endorsements and sales on credit.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.—J. B. Thompson, Whig, and the present Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of that State, on the 13th inst. Crittenden and Dixon were withdrawn, when the Whigs united on Thompson.

Kossuth's SPEECH.

Since my liberation from Turkey, from Turkish captivity, it has been my lot to be subject to such continual exertions of speaking publicly, and my weak chest has become so injured that at this moment, the symptoms look somewhat alarming. You will, therefore excuse me for not giving you such an answer as I would wish, and such as the occasion demands. Besides, the addresses on the part of the people of the City of Monticento contain such sentiments, that to be answered in such a way as they deserve, would require some aid of recollection because every word of your addresses and speeches are worthy to be recorded in my mind and in my heart, and having heard them but once, my memory, in my present condition of health, is not sufficient to retain them. Permit me now to make a few remarks. You, gentlemen, both in your personal observations, as well as in the addresses and resolutions, speak of some glory which is ascribed to my name, and some merits which you ascribe to me. Allow me to remark, that the word glory must be blotted out from the dictionary, in respect to individuals, and only left there in respect to nations. Whatever man may do in the longest life, with the strongest faculties that are the only happy lot of a few selected, and with the utmost exertions of which a man is capable—whatever he can do in behalf of his country, can never be so much as duty calls, still less to merit the application of the word glory.

Let, then, the word duty be applied to individuals, and the word glory be reserved to nations; because we have arrived at that happy period in mankind's destiny when every individual greatness must disappear, like a vain shadow before the public gaze, which will be assigned to the lot of humanity by God himself. I may have done something for my country; but when the light spreads all around from the candle, is the candlestick that does it? No, the light emanates from the candle. I am but the candlestick, and the merit is due to me, but to the great principle, which is not confined to one individual, nor to one corner, but extends its light to all parts of the world. Let me, while acknowledging the kindness and hospitality of the people of the United States, say that I came not here to seek an asylum, nor to look for a happy home. Permit me to state—it is not a compliment, for I never make compliments—it is a truth—that I would consider to be born a citizen of the United States, the greatest honor and the proudest lot that a man can boast to be his own. But I not being in the happy condition of being born a citizen of this glorious land, you will not feel offended when I say, that, let my poor country be doomed to suffering and degradation even greater than she has ever endured or now endures, I still love my country more than yours. (Striking his breast forcibly with his hand, amidst the applause of the audience.)

This may be a weakness—I am a weak man. I love humanity, but I love my weak more. Our Savior, who loved all humanity above his own home, had to be not only man, but also God. I am a poor, weak man and above all, I am a patriot. I love my country best, but I know so sure as God is in Heaven, that he is the common father of us all; and, having this common father, every man is a brother of the common humanity, and every man who acts on the part of this common humanity, only acts the part of a brother. As we have all one Heavenly Father, so he is the brotherly tie in the duties of all humanity. I have not come, then to seek an asylum in this glorious home of the United States. I have come to seek assistance to the victory of the principle of freedom in my own nation, a land trodden under foot, but not broken down—assistance not inconsistent with your principles and policy, but such as suits your own convenience—convinced as I am that the interests of this great republic can never be at variance with aid and support to the great principles for which we have struggled. I shall shortly have an opportunity of stating more in detail what is the nature of this great principle for which we have struggled and will struggle once more.

I feel the highest gratification from your addresses, not only because they convey to me the sympathy of the citizens of Baltimore but a meaning to that sympathy which I expect when I came to your shores; and I have the honor to see from your addresses that you have paid so much attention to the cause of Hungary that you are not subjected to the mistake made by others. You understand our cause. With all the explanations and statements I have already made, I am astonished to find that misunderstandings still exist in reference to the true position of Hungary, and the history of her struggle. I had the opportunity last evening of reading a report of the debates in the Senate of the United States in which a member states that the struggle in Hungary was not a struggle for freedom, but to remove a king from a throne to make room for another king, or to restore or preserve the ancient rights guaranteed to a few by a charter. This is an entire misconception of our cause. There is some truth in the assertion that it is a struggle for ancient rights, and we adopt the words—the right of self-government—is an ancient right, as old as 1000 years.

We have seen that this ancient right, though secured by a hundred laws, and by the coronation oaths of thirty kings, has been trampled down and denied by perjured tongues, and has become a dead letter of broken law. Therefore, in the revolution before the revolution—in the peaceful struggle of 1848—we endeavored to get some practical guarantee for this ancient right, which would make it a practical reality, and not a mere dead letter. We struggled to no avail; though it was guaranteed by a hundred laws and thirty coronation oaths as I have said, it continued a dead letter, and we could not succeed. The reason was that the whole people were not interested in those rights, but only a class. Permit me to make this remark not on your account, for you understand the question, but for this public opportunity. The rights of ancient humanity were not restricted to a race, but to a class—not to the ancient Magyar race, that a thousand years ago, came from the East; nor to the Croats, nor to the Slavens, nor to the Servians, nor to the Wallachians—but to a class. It was, therefore, not a privilege of races, but of aristocracies of birth—not nobility—that was sought for as the ancient chartered right of Hungary. They were only a handful of men, and it happened to be one of them. They never could have been sufficient to maintain their constitutional rights against the continual encroachments of the despots of the House of Austria. Having read that this small class was but sufficient to hold its rights and

particularly that it was unjust to all the other classes to restrict to a few what according to the principles of true liberty, belonged to all, our first act after we gained the independence, was to abolish those exclusive privileges, and to give universal liberty to all, without distinction, whatever tongue a man speaks, or in whatever church he prays.

Freedom was thus established—equal franchises, equal representation, equal access to the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the government; equal share in the public burdens for public necessities; equal exemption from taxation, equal share in the benefits of public education, and all those things which are necessarily derived from the great principle of freedom.

Now, I said that I came not here to find an asylum or a happy home. For the future I shall devote my life to the resurrection of Hungary to her sovereign right, the fundamental right of a nation to dispose of itself. Should Divine Providence restore me to Hungary, I shall pursue a different course next time, and one that I trust will be better for my nation. In the first place, I never was willing to take on my shoulders any duty if I had not the innate conviction in my mind that I would answer that duty. There were struggles going on upon every side. I had not the boldness to take the conduct of the tactical and strategical operations of the army; because I had not the consciousness that I could answer my duty, and I was extremely anxious lest I should not, and that not only mankind and history should condemn me, but my own conscience, also, pursuing me with eternal torments, if I undertook what I was not able to accomplish, and the cause should fail by my want of skill. This was the reason why I did not take in charge the tactical and strategical management of the military affairs of Hungary; and I was, therefore, compelled to give my confidence to one or another. But I have seen that man cannot penetrate the secrets of the heart of every man.

I have seen that ambition has swept away the established character of a man, and that he has become changed. Therefore I, an exile, have improved by study my intelligence in what was wanting. And now, relying on my people who are not shaken in the faith of the success of their cause, by past defeat or present calamity, I will take into my own hands, for I know, (placing his hand upon his heart) that I am not a Monk nor a Napoleon, to take the cause of liberty and betray it when in my power. [Applause.] Therefore, in that circumstance, I find a reason that my efforts will not be frustrated by treason. But there is another danger. Russian intolerance—not because Russia is so strong. Do not mistake me, Russia is not so giant-like as she is cried out. [Laughter.] It is a large inflated body, on very feeble feet. [Renewed laughter.] But she has a prestige of greatness. It is in this that her chief power lies. But that prestige will be broken once, for I consider the people of Russia not my enemies. They are of the same brotherhood of humanity as Hungary and other nations. But now that poor people, in their present condition, are doomed to be nothing but the tools of an arrogant despot, who boasts that he has a call from heaven to put his foot upon mankind's neck. That tyranny will not last.

The danger is not because Russia is great, but because she is very near—thirty hours from Hungary—and could pour her armies over our nation before she had time to develop and organize her forces; and therefore, I have come here to the people of the U. S. to ask them to make such a stand, not as we entangle them in a war with Russia, but such as will prevent Russia's interference. If there is anything in those principles and doctrines which the great founder of your republic taught you—not the time serving principles of expediency, but of eternal and unchangeable truth—you will make that stand, and tell Russia to mind her own business. And this I find among the principles of your Washingtons and Jeffersons, and others, that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." And this being the inalienable right of every nation, no other nation has a right to interfere to prevent it. I could write a book on this subject, merely by recalling the words of the message of your Presidents, the correspondence of your great men, and the diplomatic instructions given to your ministers, agents, and plenipotentiaries, all containing for the same great principle.

Now, I ask you, in the name of all that is sacred (here the speaker became very warm and animated.) I ask you, what is the value of a principle, unless it is protected when despots are doing all they can to crush it? I will have the opportunity before long, to prove that all the great statesmen of America have maintained this principle. Now, the U. S. is in the same position to the other nations that every citizen is to the U. S. States. We do not want armies from you, to fight for us. All we want is fair play to fight for ourselves, you told them that you would not allow other nations to interfere to assist Spain in that struggle, and that if they attempted it you would oppose them with all your force. England was then united with you in maintaining that principle. She is ready to strike with you in maintaining it now. She is not so far from you as she was then; and shall monarchical England never be left alone to assert the principle of every nation's right to dispose of its own internal concerns—and shall Republican America refuse to join her because—because I cannot say why? I cannot even imagine the reason. [Laughter.] It is true Europe is further from you than South America, and England is nearer to Hungary.

The Atlantic runs between, but the Atlantic is no longer a separation—it is a connection, and so entangled are your commercial and other relations with Europe by means of that connection, that you are nearer to it than to Buenos Ayres and other parts of South America. I want to ask you a question. Suppose the inhabitants of Cuba rose to-morrow to change its government; and suppose that England, France, Portugal, or whatever power, sent out a fleet to aid Spain in preventing the Cubans from changing the form of government and throwing off the Spanish yoke, would America permit this intervention? [Loud cries of "no, no, no."] No, I am confident she would not, and this is all I ask her to do in the case of Hungary. What is the difference between Cuba and Hungary? The one is six days distant, the other eighteen days. That is all. There is no principle, therefore, in the case—it is but the difference of two

or three days. [Applause.] I have said more than I ought as regards my health; but so agreeable was it to meet this deputation, and not knowing that there was an opportunity to address so large an assembly, I was taken by the opportunity, and I went on speaking in my poor language; and I could go on still further. But I must take care of my health, not for myself, but for the cause which you honor. Allow me to thank you for the addresses you have presented, and I hope that they not only express the sentiments of the citizens of Baltimore, but of the whole people of the United States, and that this expression of opinion will have its due weight with your government.

Every Government must respect the sentiments and spirit of the people. If it is possible for me, I will go to Baltimore, not to enjoy your hospitality, for I will candidly tell you that I have not come to the United States to be feasted, but to ask for such aid as they can conveniently give—such aid as is consistent with the principles and position of the United States, and the honor of the United States. And let me hope from these sentiments and assurances which find expression in your addresses I can take for a preview, that when I go to Baltimore, I will find the practical spirit of its citizens ready to be, in an efficient manner, as good as their words. [Laughter.] This is my hope and my wish. I am not egotistical. I seek nothing for myself, but for my country—for our common humanity. Again I thank you for this gratifying expression of your sentiments. It is not a personal gratification to me, but I am extremely gratified by the enunciation of these principles of freedom which make your glory and happiness, and give you the privilege, not only of being great, glorious, and free, but the privilege of protecting your less fortunate brothers of humanity.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Monday, December 8th, Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, said to the Senate that much time could be saved by dispensing with the rule and electing all the Committees of the Senate at once. The rule being suspended he sent to the Speaker a list of nominations, which were read, and thereupon duly elected.

The Committees are as follows:

- Foreign Relations—Mason, Douglass, Norris, Mangum and Underwood.
- Finance—Humer, Bright, Gwin, Pearce, and Miller.
- Commerce—Hamlin, Soule, Dodge of Wisconsin, Davis and Seward.
- Manufactures—Sebastian, Bayard, Stockton, Upham and Jones.
- Agriculture—Soule, Walker, Atchison, Spruance and Wade.
- Military Affairs—Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson and Jones of Tennessee.
- Militia—Houston, Dodge of Wis., Borland, Morton and Spruance.
- Naval Affairs—Gwin, Stockton, Mallory, Badger and Spruance.
- Public Lands—Pelch, Shields, Dodge of Iowa, Underwood and Pratt.
- Private Land Claims—Downs, Whitcomb, Clemens, Davis and Hale.
- Indian Affairs—Atchison, Sebastian, Rusk, Bell and Cooper.
- Claims—Brothard, Whitcomb, Bayard, Pratt and Wade.
- Revolutionary Claims—Walker, Chase, James, Foot, and Sumner.
- Judiciary—Butler, Downs, Bradbury, Berrien and Geyer.
- Post Office and Roads—Rusk, Soule, Hamlin, Upham and Morton.
- Roads and Canals—Bright, Rhet, Douglas, Spruance and Sumner.
- Pensions—Jones of Iowa, Borland, Stockton, Foote of Vermont, and Geyer.
- District of Columbia—Shields, Bradbury, Norris, Berrien and Clarke.
- Patents and Patent Office—Norris, James Whitcomb and Dawson.
- Public Buildings—Whitcomb, Humer, and Clark.
- Printing—Borland, Hamlin and Smith.
- Retrenchment—Bradbury, Bright, Pelch, Mangum and Fish.
- Territories—Douglas, Houston, Green, Cooper and Jones of Tennessee.
- Engrossed Bills—Bayard, Mallory and Hale.
- Library—Pearce, Clemens, and Dodge of Iowa.
- Contingent Expenses—Dodge of Iowa, Walker and Bell.

SINKING OF A TENNESSEE MOUNTAIN.

A letter from Pikeville, Tenn., says a portion of Walden's Ridge a few days ago, sunk with a noise resembling deep-thunder, and adds that upon examining the spot he noticed a huge gap in the timber that fringed the sides of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top. The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about sixty or a hundred feet in width, and the fissure in the earth reached to an unknown depth, in which trees of the largest size were torn up, and enormous rocks, which had probably lain concealed for ages, were rent from their primitive beddings and laid bare.

There seems to have been (continues the writer) no convulsive throes of nature to relieve herself of the expansive force of confined elements, but simply the giving way of a part of the foundation on which the mountain rests.

Dates from Toronto, Canada, to December 12th, gives the election of 27 Reformers and 9 Tories. All the members of the cabinet have been returned.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. EATON will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. Subject Parable of Sheep and Goats—Matt. xxv 31—"And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

And in Pomeroy in the brick school-house in the evening. Subject—"Evangelical Regeneration" or "New Birth."

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day! In the basement of the Presbyterian Church, the LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY will hold a sale of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, commencing on the evening of the 24th inst. Oysters and other Refreshments will be prepared for the occasion. On CHRISTMAS DAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a DINNER will be prepared. The patronage of friends and the public generally, is respectfully invited. Admission, 10 cents; Dinner, 26 cents. Pomeroy, December 23, 1851.

Grand Union Ball.

A GRAND UNION BALL will be given at the "VAN STREBE HOUSE," in West Columbia, Va. on Wednesday Evening, December 31st, (New Year's Eve). The Managers are happy to announce that their festival will be the most joyous and brilliant gathering ever witnessed in this region of country. The guests may expect a real Virginia welcome.

MANAGERS.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| JOHN S. MACHIN, | Wm. D. ROSEDAV, |
| THOS. SOMERVILLE, | LEWIS P. HALL, |
| THOS. FOWLER, | THOS. LEWIS, |
| THOS. G. HOOD, | SAM'L W. SOMERVILLE, |
| A. W. HOOD, | JOHN T. SOMERVILLE, |
| JOHN MITCHELL, | R. T. VAN HORN, |
| REZN BUCHANAN, | JOHN L. REED, |
| JOHN HALL, | ANDREW ROSEDAV, |
| LYMAN EVANS, | S. A. M. MOORE, |
| Capt. Geo. MARTIN, | Capt. THOS. R. FAIRBANKS, |
| JOHN BROWN, | Jas. WILLIAMS, |
| ROBT. ADAMS, | Capt. A. WILLIAMS, |
| Capt. THOMAS WILLIAMS, | Jas. BARRETT, |
| WM. BROWN, | THOMAS HARRIS, |
| C. A. BARLOW, | Capt. WARRICK, |

CHURCHES.

Protestant Episcopal—Rev. THOMAS B. DOOLEY, Rector.—Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. WILKINSON, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. F. GIVENS, Pastor.—Services at the upper church on alternate Sabbath mornings, at 10 o'clock—at lower church, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
Roman Catholic—Rev. THEOPHILUS KRAFF, Priest.—Services every Sabbath morning.
German Methodist—Rev. Mr. GETZ.—Services every Sabbath morning.
German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. HARRIS.—Services every Sabbath morning.

SOCIETIES.

- MASONIC.—Pomeroy Lodge, No. 164.—Stated Meetings, the Monday Evening, on or before the full moon in each month. Hall in Murphy's building, Second st.
- I. O. O. F.—No. 117.—Meetings on every Friday Evening. Hall in Edwards' building.
- Welfare Division, No. 96, Sons of Temperance.—Meetings every Saturday Evening. Hall in DeCamp's building.
- Salisbury Division No. 292, Sons of Temperance.—Meetings on Saturday Evenings. Hall, Rice's building Middleport.
- Crystal Point Division No. 1, Sons and Daughters of Temperance.—Meetings every Saturday afternoon at the Sons' Hall in Pomeroy.

OYSTERS and SARDINES

just received and for sale cheap at R. A. SIDEBOTTOM'S.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

HOSICK HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF Sugar, French, German and American TOYS, For the Holidays, ever seen in Pomeroy. Enough to supply all the children in the city. Call soon, as the choice are selling rapidly. December 16, 1851.

OYSTERS by the Can or at Retail.—Fresh from the Chesapeake Bay, always to be had at HOSICK'S.

December 12, 1851.

THE FIRST PAGE OF VOLUME

No. 2.—On the first page of Volume No. 2 can be seen the removal of L. S. COOPER'S Saddle Shop to a room fitted up expressly for his accommodation, on Front street, two doors below Crawford & Sier's store, where may be found at all times all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, &c., in fact everything that a rider made in a Saddle Shop; and who still more desirable you will always find the boys' hats ready to patch up your old Collars and other things, just by the way of accommodation, you know. Call around and see what a little shop he has got up here. S. S. CROFOOT.

Pomeroy, December 15, 1851.—n414.

Notice.—I hereby warn all persons against purchasing a note given by me to William Hile, or order, as I have refused to pay the same unless compelled by law. JAMES CAHOON.

Pomeroy, December 13, 1851.—n413.

Toys and Fire Works.

R. A. SIDEBOTTOM has a superb lot of TOYS and FIRE WORKS for the Holidays. Rockets, Roman Candles, Spit Devils, Fire Serpents, Pin Wheels, Chinese Crackers, Jackson, Casts, and all the new and desirable, the largest assortment ever brought to Pomeroy. He can supply all the youngsters in Pomeroy. Call around.

NOTICE.